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Emad M. Awadalla

CONFIRMATION NO. 4669

10/06/2004

EXAMINER

HEWLETT-PACKARD COMPANY **Intellectual Property Administration** P.O. Box 272400 Fort Collins, CO 80527-2400

POLTORAK, PIOTR

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

2134 DATE MAILED: 10/06/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

| | | V |
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| | Application No. | Applicant(s) |
| Office Action Summary | 09/873,867 | AWADALLA, EMAD M. |
| | Examiner | Art Unit |
| | Peter Poltorak | 2134 |
| The MAILING DATE of this communication a Period for Reply | ppears on the cover sheet with t | he correspondence address |
| A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REF THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a r - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory perion - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by state Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the may earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b). | N. 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply leeply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30 and will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS tute, cause the application to become ABAND | be timely filed) days will be considered timely. from the mailing date of this communication. ONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). |
| Status | | |
| 1)⊠ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 04 | June 2001. | • |
| • | nis action is non-final. | |
| 3) Since this application is in condition for allow | | prosecution as to the merits is |
| closed in accordance with the practice unde | | |
| Disposition of Claims | | |
| 4) ⊠ Claim(s) <u>1-29</u> is/are pending in the application 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdrest is/are allowed. 5) □ Claim(s) is/are allowed. 6) ⊠ Claim(s) <u>1-29</u> is/are rejected. 7) □ Claim(s) is/are objected to. 8) □ Claim(s) are subject to restriction and | rawn from consideration. | |
| Application Papers | | |
| 9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Exami | ner. | |
| 10) The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) a | ccepted or b) \square objected to by t | he Examiner. |
| Applicant may not request that any objection to the | ne drawing(s) be held in abeyance. | See 37 CFR 1.85(a). |
| Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correct 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the | · | |
| Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119 | | |
| 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign a) All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority docume 2. Certified copies of the priority docume 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority docume * See the attached detailed Office action for a line | ents have been received. ents have been received in Appli riority documents have been rec eau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)). | cation No eived in this National Stage |
| Attach magnet(a) | | |
| Attachment(s) 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) 🔲 Interview Sumn | nary (PTO-413) |
| Notice of References Cited (PTO-932) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/C Paper No(s)/Mail Date | Paper No(s)/Ma | nal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| S. Patent and Trademark Office | | |

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Art Unit: 2134

DETAILED ACTION

1. Claims 1-29 have been examined.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

- 2. Claims 1, 4, 10, 11, 13, 14, 17-19, 23, and 26-28 are indefinite due to the recitation "identifier". It is unclear to what object the identifier pertains: the file, the printer or a device. For example, in claim 1, the "identifier" could pertain to a file or a printer. As a result, the metes and bounds of the claims cannot be determined.
- 3. Also, "a source for identifiers" in claim 19 is not well understood. It is not clear whether it refers to the code source, an entity providing identifiers or something else. The examiner considers the statement referring to the entity that where the identifiers originated.
- 4. Claims 5 and 19 recite limitation of "a flag recognizable solely by the printer for indicating an encryption algorithm for use in said encrypting". It is unclear how encrypting/decrypting is possible without encrypting entity (e.g. computer) being kept unaware of the type of encrypting algorithm being employed. Claims 14 and 26 pose essentially the same problem and thus they are similarly rejected.

For further consideration the examiner considers the statements "recognizable solely/only by the printer/device" as "recognizable by the printer/device".

- 5. Claim 3 suggests that a printer description language format cited in claim 1 is "postscript", ".pcl", ".pdf" and an ".xml". However, in the art "postscript" for example is most often associated with a page description language. Thus the examiner is not sure whether the applicant uses these two terms interchangeably or whether the "printer description language" is used here in order to explicitly differentiate it from the page description language.
 Similarly, the art uses PCL, PDF etc. (with no preceding dot) in reference to printer languages. The examiner is not sure whether the applicant using ".pcl" and ".pdf" to explicitly differentiate these formats from PCL and PDF or whether they should be treated as equivalents. Clarification in regard to this matter is requested.
- 6. Claims 7 and 14 are confusing. Claim 7 refers to the method of claim 5 which leads to belief that limitations are directed to the actions performed on the computer. However, the claim language suggests that the limitations are directed to the actions performed on the printer. The examiner examines the claim as thought the limitations are directed to the printer.
 In order to avoid confusion the examiner suggests changing claim 7 so that it refers to claim 4.
- Similarly, claim 14 refers to claim 13 addressing "said providing". However, "providing" is not present in claim 13 but it is introduced on the previous claim
 In order to avoid confusion the examiner suggests changing claim 14 so that it refers to claim 11.

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8. The phrase "wherein at least one processor of said first device *includes* at least one encryption algorithm" in claim 18 is not well understood. For further consideration the examiner considers the phrase as the "at least one processor" utilizes the encryption algorithm (to encrypt data).

- 9. The phrase "remotely" in "available to said second device remotely in time from transmission of the file across the computer network" in claim 22 is not well understood. It is not clear whether the limitation refers to decryption algorithm being available in advance or being available remotely.
- 10. "Said decryption key corresponding to said flag for facilitating recognition thereof" in claim 28 is not well understood. It is not clear whether the limitation refers to the "recognition" cited in the (base) claim 26, which refers to use of the flag in order to select a decryption algorithm or to ability of recognize a decryption key based on the flag. For the purpose of the further examination the examiner considers that the "said flag for facilitating recognition thereof" refers to ability to recognize a decryption algorithm.
- 11. Claim 2-3, 5-9,12, 15-16, 20-22, 24-25 and 29 are rejected by virtue of their dependence.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

- 12. Claims 1-4, 11-12, 17-18, 21 and 23-25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by *Chan et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6378070*).
- 13. Chan et al. teaches converting a file for printing to a printer description language format (col. 6 lines 14 –17), encrypting said file (col. 6 lines 18-20), providing said file with an identifier for the printer (identity of the intended recipient of the file, but also it could be the document details, col. 6 lines 2-8) and transmitting the file to the printer (col. 7 lines 21-25 and lines 43-51).
 Chan et al. teach limitations of claim 4 in col. 7 lines 1-51 including implicit teaching of selecting an appropriate decryption algorithm which is used for the document decryption.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

- 14. Claims 1-3, 11-12, 17-18 and 21-25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over *Matsui et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6167514)* in view of *Hirst et al. (U.S. Patent No. 5930553) and Printerdriver.net* (http://www.printerdriver.net/faqpcl.htm, April 2001).
- 15. *Matsui et al.* teach a method for securely transmitting data between a computer (*PC*) and a printer including converting a file to be transmitted, encrypting a file transmitting said file to the printer and decrypting file by the printer (*col. 1 lines 58-col. 2 lines 10, Fig. 1*). The limitation of providing said file with an identifier for the printer is implicit as lines 20-31 in col. 10 show that the printer notifies the PC whether the printing was normally carried out. It is also implicit that in order to notify the PC about the carried out printing of the file the printer receives said file, recognizes and validates said identifier, selects an appropriate decryption algorithm which reads on claim 4.
- 16. Matsui et al. do not explicitly teach converting a file for printing to a printer description language format.
- 17. Hirst et al. teach converting a file for printing to a printer description language and Printerdriver.net teaches that description language format is the most widely used format in the laser printer market.
- 18. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to convert a file for printing to a printer description language format such as postscript format as taught by *Hirst et al.* prior to encryption and transmission of the file in order for the file being correctly interpreted (*printed*) by wide variety of laser printers.

19. Claims 11-12, 17-18 and 23-25 are substantially equivalent to claims 1-2; therefore claims 11-12, 17-18 and 22-25 are similarly rejected.

- 20. As per claim 22 the limitation of the claim is addressed by *Matsui et al.* in col.1 lines 58-62.
- 21. Claim 4 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over

 Matsui et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6167514) in view of Hirst et al. (U.S. Patent
 No. 5930553) and Printerdriver.net

 (http://www.printerdriver.net/faqpcl.htm, April 2001). and in further view
 of Math.Berkeley.edu

 (http://math.berkeley.edu/~strain/55.S01/pdfandps.html).
- 22. Matsui et al. in view of Hirst et al. and Printerdriver.net converting said file as discussed above.
- 23. Matsui et al. in view of Hirst et al. and Printerdriver.net do not explicitly teach converting said file to at least one of a postscript format, a .pcl format, a .pdf format, and an .xml format.
- 24. Math. Berkeley. edu teaches that postscript provides high quality printing.
- 25. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to choose postscript format as a choice of a printer language in order to obtain high quality printing.
- 26. Claims 5-10, 13-16, 19-20 and 26-29 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over *Matsui et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6167514)* in view of *Hirst et al. (U.S. Patent No. 5930553) and Printerdriver.net* (http://www.printerdriver.net/faqpcl.htm, April 2001) and further in view

of Chen (U.S. Patent No. 6058187) and Leppek (U.S. Patent No. 6233338).

- 27. Matsui et al. in view of Hirst et al. and Printerdriver.net teach secure communication as discussed above.
- 28. As per claim 5 in view of *Hirst et al. and Printerdriver.net* do not teach providing said file with a flag for indicating an encryption algorithm for use in said encrypting recognizable by the printer.
- 29. Chen teaches providing said file with a flag for indicating an encryption algorithm (algorithm selection code) for use in said encrypting (Chen, Fig. 3 object 302, and col. 4 lines 5-9) and Leppek provides motivation to combine teaching importance of changing encryption schemes in secure data communication (Leppek, col. 1 lines 56—63).
- 30. As per claim 7-9 validating of said flag including entering a decryption key corresponding to said flag is implicit, since *Matsui et al.* and *Chen* teach encryption and decryption, and the decryption utilizes a decryption key corresponding to said flag.
- 31. As per claim 13 it is implicit that said file is provided with an identifier for the first device as lines 20-31 in col. 10 show that the printer notifies the PC whether the printing was normally carried out.
- 32. Claims 14-16 and 26 and 27 are substantially equivalent to claims 5-7; therefore claims 14-16 are similarly rejected.
- 33. Claim 19 is substantially equivalent to claim 13; therefore claim 19 is similarly rejected.

34. Limitations of claims 20, 28 and 29 are implicit; the decryption key must be used in addition to decryption algorithm in order to decrypt file. Also, the decryption key is produced within the printer and thus it is implicit that an input element for entry of decryption key is separate from receipt of the file which is received using the network means.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Peter Poltorak whose telephone number is (571) 272-3840. The examiner can normally be reached Monday through Thursday from 9:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. and alternate Fridays from 9:00 a.m. to 3:30 p.m.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Gregory Morse can be reached on (703) 308-4789. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

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